

FILED  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
SAVANNAH DIV.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
WAYCROSS DIVISION

CLERK   
SO. DIST. OF GA.

ANDREW DIXON, )  
 )  
Petitioner, )  
 )  
v. ) CASE NOS. CV515-051  
 ) CR512-018  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
 )  
Respondent. )  
 )

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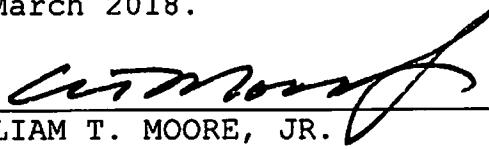
O R D E R

Before the Court is the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (Doc. 20), to which objections have been filed (Doc. 21). After a careful de novo review of the record, the Court concludes that Petitioner's objections are without merit. Accordingly, the Report and Recommendation is **ADOPTED** as the Court's opinion in this case. As a result, Petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 petition, Motion for Bond Pending Habeas Relief (Doc. 11), Motion to Compel Judgment on the Pleadings (Doc. 12), and Motion for Writ of Mandamus (Doc. 15) are **DENIED**. In addition, Petitioner is not entitled to a Certificate of Appealability ("COA"), rendering moot any request for in forma pauperis status on appeal. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to close this case.

In his objections, Petitioner argues that he is entitled to an evidentiary hearing (Doc. 21 at 3-4), his drug convictions do not qualify as serious drug offenses (id. at 4-5), and he is entitled to a COA (id. at 5-7). The Court must hold an evidentiary hearing on a § 2255 petition “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b); see Winthrop-Redin v. United States, 767 F.3d 1210, 1216 (11th Cir. 2014) (“A petitioner is entitled to an evidentiary hearing if he ‘alleges facts that, if true, would entitle him to relief.’ ” (quoting Aron v. United States, 291 F.3d 708, 715 (11th Cir. 2002))). In this case, Petitioner’s factual allegations, if true, would not entitle him to relief. As a result, Petitioner is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing. In addition, Petitioner’s convictions for possession of marijuana with the intent to distribute and sale of cocaine both qualify as serious drug offenses under the Armed Career Criminal Act. See United States v. Dixon, 598 F. App’x 704, 706 (11th Cir. 2015) (citing United States v. Madera-Madera, 333 F.3d 1228, 1231 (11th Cir. 2003)); Brown v. United States, No. 17-10421-A, 2017 WL 7341401, at \*4 (11th Cir. Oct. 18, 2017) (“[I]t appears that sale of cocaine in Georgia qualifies as a serious drug offense.”)).

Finally, Petitioner is only entitled to a COA "upon the 'substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.' " Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 483 (2000) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)). Petitioner has not made such a showing.

SO ORDERED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018.

  
WILLIAM T. MOORE, JR.  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA